The Columbian.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH, and COLUMBIAN, Consolidated.]

Issued Weekly, every Friday Morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., Pa.

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The Columbian.

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BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1886.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XX, NO 30
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. L, NO 30

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1 inch	$ 75	1 25	1 50	2 50	3 00	4 50	7 00
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[Feb 26]

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This medicine combines Iron with pure vegetable tonics, and is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives. It Enriches and Purifies the Blood, Stimulates the Appetite, Strengthens the Muscles and Nerves—in fact, thoroughly Invigorates.
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Descriptive pamphlet, with testimonials, free.
Price $2.50. { If mailed, 10c. additional. If registered, 10c. more.
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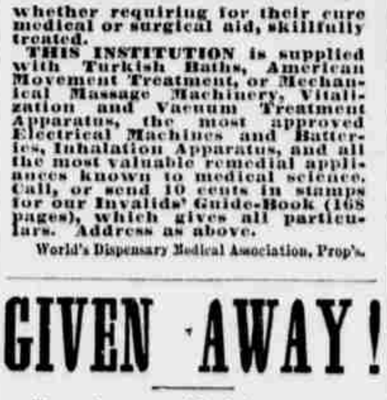

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SELECT POETRY.

REST.

Rest to thy pillow, rest!
I watch beside thee;
No care shall wring thy breast,
No ill betide thee.
Love guards thy pillow,
Love, the unrepining.
Heaven's moon is bright above,
Heaven's stars are shining.
Peace, peace! forget, forgive,
And be forgiven,
That all who love and live
May wake in heaven.

Dream of my dear ones, dream,
The past retracing:
Thy native valley's stream,
Thy love embracing.
No sound shall mar thy sleep,
No fear perplex thee;
Angels their vigils keep,
Thy God protects thee.
Peace, peace! forget, forgive,
And be forgiven,
That all who love and live
May wake in heaven.

—*Boston Transcript.*

SELECT STORY.

WINNING THE PRIZE.

BY CLYDE RAYMOND.

"I shall go to the country well armed for conquest, that's certain," laughed Lou Harding, a rich young widow, tossing a pile of dainty laces into the lap of her paid companion with the injunction to "hurry up and get those flounces made as soon as possible."

"I've learned that Hugh Mansfield is to spend part of the summer there," she went on, turning again to the friend who had run in to discuss with her their plans for the season, "and you know, Fannie, what a magnificent catch he is. So I warn you in time that we shall be deadly rivals, for of course you will try as hard as any of us to land the big fish."

"Oh, I yield to the inevitable at the very outset," returned Fannie Remington, banteringly; "for what earthly chance will my poor beauty have against your gold?" And there was just a sufficient shade of truth in the jesting inquiry to make Mrs. Harding wince a little, for there was no denying that her friend Fannie had, by far, the advantage in the way of good looks. "But what will Miss Weir be doing in the meantime while all the rest of us are quarreling over the great prize?" she added, turning, with one of her charming smiles, to Mrs. Harding's companion.

"Oh, I shall be happy enough, never fear, said the latter, returning the smile with one equally as bright over her lapful of laces. "I shall not be burdened with society cares and conquests, you know, so when Mrs. Harding doesn't need me I shall be out gathering wild flowers and exploring nature's beauties. I dearly love the country for itself."

"Bravo!" cried Miss Remington gayly, while Mrs. Harding merely arched her black brows and shrugged her elegant shoulders, as if the likes or dislikes of her paid companion were several degrees beneath her notice.

When "the season" was fairly inaugurated it found the young widow and her party delightfully established in one of the quietest of the fashionable watering places, if there is such a thing as a place being quiet after Fashion has once found it out.

It is doubtful however, if Mrs. Harding would have chosen it as the favored spot wherein to display her ravishing new toilettes had it not been for Hugh Mansfield's presence there. For beneath her light jests upon the subject was a firm, determined purpose to win the handsome young millionaire in the face of all possible rivalry.

And it soon began to look as if she had not made a vain boast. Lou Harding, if not a beauty, was quite pretty enough to turn a young man's head, and her black eyes, fine figure and coquettish airs were really bewildering in the array of charming tennis suits, dainty be-ribboned morning gowns and exquisite ball dresses that displayed them to the best advantage.

And so Hugh Mansfield evidently thought. At least he paid her many flattering attentions, and the pretty widow's heart beat high with hope.

"Didn't I tell you I meant to win the great prize?" she retorted, with a triumphant snap in her black eyes, as Fannie, in mock indignation, bantered her upon getting the lion's share of the young millionaire's attentions.

"When a young widow enters the field of conquest, you poor girls might as well give up the struggle first as last," she added, with a complacent laugh.

"Especially when she has the ducats with which to back up her other fascinations," laughed Fannie, with a saucy little grimace.

"Well as I never entered the lists against you, I can afford to let you boast a little. Anyway, Hugh Mansfield isn't the only conquest——"

But here the young lady checked herself abruptly, biting her saucy red lip, while a sudden vivid color flushed her pretty cheeks.

"Oh, you may as well spare your blushes, Fan Don't you suppose we can all see which way the wind is blowing?" teased Mrs. Harding, with a self-satisfied little laugh. "Well, I admit your taste as well as your discretion, for since you can't have first choice—catch of the season you know—why, Captain Carroll is certainly a splendid substitute."

"I'd advise you not to 'count your chickens,' etc, Lou. You know the old proverb," retorted Fannie, a wicked sparkle in her pleasant brown eyes. "Now, Miss Leslie here has never a word to say on the subject, yet it wouldn't surprise me at all if the big fish were to land himself in her modest net, despite all the rich widows and marriageable girls who are just dying to capture him."

"Miss Remington!"

There was a thrill of indignant surprise in the clear, sweet tones as Leslie Weir, with an abrupt, startled movement, lifted her head from the book she had been reading, paying little attention to the confidential chat which had been going on, as usual, regardless of her presence.

For it seemed to be a cardinal point in the rich widow's creed to treat her hired dependents as if they were mere sticks or stones.

Leslie could not feel angry with the charming girl, who always championed her cause so sweetly—"spoiled her" was Mrs. Harding's version of it; but there was a proudly reproachful look in the large, deep gray eyes that shot such a swift glance toward the speaker, and a hot wave of crimson dyed Leslie's fair face to the very roots of he rich, tawny hair.

Fannie laughed merrily in answer, while Mrs. Harding shot a look at the lovely companion from her bright eyes—an insolent look of mingled amusement and disdain.

"What an idea! You do take up with such ridiculous notions, Fanny," she remarked with her ever-ready shrug and short, derisive laugh, that was meant to crush in the bud any similar "notions" that might possibly exist in Leslie's mind.

The girl, however, did not deign to notice the intended slur. She simply said, with an appealing glance that went straight to Fannie's kind heart:

"I trust you will leave my name out of such discussions hereafter, Miss Remington."

And then, in her proud, quiet way, she rose and left the room with an air of graceful dignity that a queen might have envied.

Ten minutes later with her large white Swiss-covered hat shading her flushed cheeks, and her book in her hand, she was pacing slowly up and down the beach; but her mind and heart were too full of excited thought to permit her to read, or even to notice the lovely scene which the sunset was painting on the still surface of the sea.

Calmly as she had borne it, that subtle, barbed thrust of Mrs. Harding's had gone straight to its mark. It had stung her to the very soul. It came home to her now for the first time, with a thrill of bitter shame, how completely Hugh Mansfield realized her perfect ideal of manhood and how often his image had, of late, been a part of her sweetest day dreams.

Several times in the first two or three weeks following their arrival, they had met by chance—once during one of Leslie's early morning strolls, when the dew was yet glistening in the hearts of the wild flowers she was gathering, and the wood was ringing with the thrills of a thousand fluttering silvery-throated birds.

The young man's quick, firm step, as he came striding down the woodland path, switching the dew off the grass with his light cane as he walked, startled her so that she had let fall the hatful of sweet June roses she had gathered, and they lay scattered on the grass directly in his path.

With a graceful apology he stopped and assisted her in gathering up her fallen treasures; then, when he had seen the last velvety pink blossom safely replaced in the wide-rimmed straw hat, he had gone on his way with her few modest words of thanks, uttered in a voice marvelously low and sweet, lingering pleasantly in his ears.

Leslie did not dream what a lovely picture she had made that morning in the eyes of the young millionaire—standing there in the tender light that was still half shadow under the leafy boughs, her soft white gown prettily defining a little and graceful form, the bare head covered with rich coils of tawny hair that waved in silky rings over a broad, white forehead, and the white straw hat, with its fluttering pale-pink ribbons, filled to the very brim with blushing, dew-wet roses.

Nor did she know that he had secretly carried one of those same roses away with him as a souvenir of his meeting with the lovely wood-nymph, as he called her in his thoughts.

Later, only a few days ago, had come a formal introduction given by Mrs. Harding, and most reluctantly, as Leslie clearly divined by the cold, hard glitter in the widow's black eyes and the slight, but scornful emphasis with which she uttered the explanatory words "my companion," carefully added after Leslie's name.

An amused smile was Hugh Mansfield's only recognition of the little trick, and there was a light in his handsome dark eyes as he took her hand that made Leslie's heart unconsciously beat quicker.

After that, in a proud, graceful little way all her own, she quietly avoided him. With all her dreams—and Leslie was something of a dreamer—she was not romantic or simple-minded enough to fancy that he, the lionized millionaire, would think seriously of a girl in her position, and she was far too pure and proud to permit any attentions from such as he that might be lightly misconstrued.

And now, pacing the shingly beach, she knew, at last, that another feeling, stronger and deeper than pride alone, urged her to fly from his presence.

"If I could only leave here," she was saying to herself, with a kind of passionate rebellion against her fate. "If I could only be free from the pain of seeing him, and—and knowing that he belongs to a different world from mine! If I need never again bear that woman's petty stings and slurs. But, there!" checking her wild, feverish longing with a grim little smile of recollection, "what am I saying? I must earn my daily bread, and Lou Harding, with all her mean little tyrannies, gives me the chance to do that. No, no; I must stay on and continue to bear it. Where else could I go?—what could I do?"

"What a pleasure to see you at last Miss Weir!" broke in a cheery, masculine voice upon her excited reverie. And, turning, she was face to face with Hugh Mansfield, who extended his hand with a frank, glad smile that lit up his dark face most winningly. "What must one do," he went on, in a tone half jesting, half serious, "to obtain an occasional audience of your majesty? I will do anything—only tell me. Do you know," quite earnestly, "that you have not allowed me the chance to speak one word with you in three whole days?"

"Indeed! How you must have suffered!" she retorted, lightly, her careless tones just tinged with irony; and she hastily withdrew the hand which she had permitted to merely touch his for an instant. "But I am not in society now," she added, fearful that he might guess the real truth, "and I have duties which keep me quite busily occupied. Even now, she added, glancing nervously toward the widow's cottage, "I must be going. Mrs. Harding——"

"What! you don't mean to say you are going the moment I am so fortunate as to find you?" he interrupted with a rueful countenance, indeed."

"I must," she retorted lightly, as she moved away. Then, glancing back indifferently, she added, with a careless smile and nod, "Good evening, Mr. Mansfield."

"Jove! how she does manage to cut me short whenever I try to talk with her," muttered the young millionaire, gazing after the light, vanishing form, with a puzzled frown on his handsome, dark face. Why does she do it, I'd like to know? Is it pride, or—what? No other woman ever tried, or cared, to keep me at such an icy distance, I'm sure. But she is so different from all the others, in every way! Just a glance from those deep, cool gray eyes, and then she is gone. Ah! my fair, proud Leslie!"

He walked up and down the beach for a time, half hoping she might return. But she was not visible again; and three hours later Mansfield was smiling and uttering his meaningless compliments to the fashionable women who thronged about him with their sweetest smiles, while his thoughts were forever drifting away to a fair, proud face with gray eyes that seemed to be gazing upon him with their mocking light from the far-off, frozen pinnacle of an iceberg.

Mrs. Lou Harding had chanced to witness that brief interview on the beach and a startled, uneasy look flashed into her glittering black eyes.

"I'll have to get rid of that girl, I see that," she muttered vindictively, drawing her breath hard as she watched them from her window. "She is lovely, in her odd style—dangerously so; and it'll be impossible to keep her in the background any longer, now that he's insisted upon having an introduction to her. I won't mention this affair, of course, but I'll find some good excuse for discharging her before two days have passed. I would die before I would admit that I looked upon her as a rival."

Mrs. Harding kept her word. And when, after several days had passed without a glimpse of Miss Weir, Mr. Mansfield made some inquiries concerning her, the young widow put on a pretty air of injured innocence.

She left me very unexpectedly, and I must own that I felt rather hurt over it, since I had kept her so long in my employ and done so much for her," she said, with a charming little pout. "But she said she expected soon to be married, and hinted at some old romance which had just ended all right as an excuse for leaving me so suddenly. So I suppose I really ought not to blame her, after all.

The look that swept over Hugh's dark, handsome face, and settled gloomily in the depths of his beautiful dark eyes, as he heard the startling news, convinced the pretty schemer that she had not sent Leslie away one moment too soon.

But the watering place suddenly lost all attractions for the young millionaire. He left at once, not caring particularly whither he went; and, by some strange fate, found himself, at the end of the first day, in the very same hotel at which Leslie Weir was stopping on her way to take a new situation.

In the shock of the sudden meeting Hugh blundered forth the story of his honest love, and Leslie, threw aside her coldness and reserve, and then the whole truth came out.

"Since you have no relatives or friends to consult, my darling," pleaded the impassioned lover, "let us be married here at once, and we will return to the fashionable watering place we have just left to spend our honeymoon."

And Leslie allowed the happy fellow to plan the whole affair just to suit himself.

When Fannie Remington received their wedding cards she smiled and nodded her sincere approval. When Mrs. Lou Harding received hers, which chanced to be at the breakfast table, in presence of a dozen other guests, she fainted dead away.

Within a week the beautiful Mrs. Mansfield was the reigning belle and fashion, while Mrs. Harding, who had lost not a moment in packing up her bewildering wardrobe and fleeing to new fields of glory, listened in bitter silence to the hated echoes of her rival's fame.

The Black Knot.

But there is yet another trouble with the plum tree that the hens do not remedy, says the Massachusetts *Ploughman,* which is fatal to the tree if permitted to have its own way; this is the black knot; unless taken in season this will destroy a tree in a few years. Close watch should be kept to discover the first attack, when with a sharp knife it should be cut off, being particular to cut beyond the diseased wood. When thus cut off the wound should be rubbed with a cloth dipped in spirits of turpentine; this will prevent the knots from growing again in the same place. When a knot comes on a small limb it is best to remove the whole limb, and thus be sure to get rid of all the disease. By keeping close watch during the growing season, most of the knots will be discovered, but there will be some, which the leaves of the trees will hide, that cannot be seen until the leaves drop, so it is always best to take some pleasant day in the Winter to look over the plum orchard for black knots, when, there being no leaves to obstruct the vision, they can be readily seen and removed. Whenever black knots are cut off at any season, they should be all carefully collected and burnt, because the disease is caused by fungus which, unless destroyed, ripens and separates from the severed wood and floats back to the tree to propogate the disease more extensively than before. When a tree gets badly covered with black knots the limbs had better all be cut off close to the trunk of the tree, that an entire new top may be formed, or the tree dug up, and a new one set out.

The plum would be a very easy fruit to grow were it not for the curculio, and the black knot; but, with these two enemies to fight against, very few can succeed in growing plums with any profit, or, in fact, much pleasure.

To be forewarned is one-quarter better than to have a righteous cause; for a man who is forewarned is four-armed, while he who hath his quarrel just is only thrice-armed.

Melocipede is the new name of a musical bicycle so fashioned that the rider can kick out melodious waltzes and reels as he travels along the road.

Joys of Steeple Climbing.

HOW ONE MAY GET ACCUSTOMED TO THE DANGER.—VIEWS OF A WORKMAN.

With bated breath and upturned faces a large crowd stood the other day watching a man who was slowly ascending the steeple of an up-town church. He seemed to go over the delicate scaffold like a snail. The crowd below were expecting every moment to see him fall. When he reached the end of the scaffolding and stood upon a piece of framework that looked in the distance as if it were about a foot square, he leaned far over and shouted something to another workman about half-way down. The spectators shuddered, but could not take their eyes from the little climber who had left the scaffolding and was still going up the steeple. When he reached the top he remained for a few minutes, examined the steeple on every side, and then retraced his steps. When he got safely back to the scaffold he waived his hand to the people and smiled. He went to the top of the steeple several times in the course of an hour, and every time a crowd gathered.

"You think it hazardous?" said the steeple-climber to a *Tribune* reporter when he came down to the ground. Though he looked so small when in the air, he was considerably above the average height, slim and wiry, all bone and muscle, with a clear steady eye and hand and perfect confidence in himself. His eyes sparkled as if he was in love with the work as he continued: "People who are not used to being at great heights, and who feel dizzy when a few feet from the ground, naturally look with wonder upon a man working high up in the air, and think that he must feel as they would. I probably go upon more steeples and other elevated places to adjust ornamental designs than any other man in the business, and I feel just as much at home standing on a narrow board 200 feet from the ground as I would on a rock. I feel a perfect sense of safety, and never think of falling.

"But I was not always without fear. When I first began the business I always started up the scaffold with trembling legs and a quaking heart, and many times I have not gone to the top, but returned with some excuse for not going up just then. An old man who had been a climber in his day saw me on one of these occasions when my heart was weak, and gave me a bit of advice that cured my faint-heartedness in time. He said when starting up, always to fix your mind intently on the work you are going to do, and keep every thought of fear, or that something is going to happen, out of your mind. This was just the thing, and I have found from experience that it is thinking about fear that makes a man afraid, and over-caution has given many a poor fellow a tumble where boldness and seeming recklessness would have carried him through all right. There are only a few expert climbers. Hundreds quit the business in a short time because they cannot overcome their nervous dread. I have seen stout-hearted fellows, who would march up to a cannon's mouth without a quiver, when they got to the place where the scaffolding ends, and from which point they would have to 'shin' to the top, try to step up, but a ton of lead had been hooked to their foot and it would not go up an inch.

"I have known men who, when they got into a ticklish spot, would have black specks come before their eyes, which would move up and down and in a circle, and they would fall down and hug a plank like a long-lost brother. Their heads would seem to be in a whirl. This is where a man gets 'rattled,' and it requires the greatest exercise of the will to overcome the feeling. I have felt this way many times, and even now I sometimes have a sudden desire when on the pinnacle of a steeple to jump off, but I always laugh at the idea, and it goes away as quickly as it comes. A man who drinks stimulants is out of place on a steeple where a false step will send him headlong a hundred feet or more below. So, also, as a fat man, for a climber must be light, agile and muscular. Dark-haired men with swarthy faces usually make the best climbers."

"Does it prevent dizziness when going to a great height to keep the eyes turned upward?"

"This is a popular notion, but there is nothing in it except that the attention is turned from the idea of falling, and this will keep a man from tumbling. But the place for the eyes is upon the road to be traveled to see that everything is in position. A high wind sometimes renders scaffolding unsafe, and if a man has his eye on the sky he would never see it.

"Did you ever fall?"

"I've had many narrow escapes, but only one good fall. This was about seventy feet. I had a sick child home and was thinking about her and was absent-minded. I started off sideways between the scaffold and steeple, and in two or three seconds I was at the bottom. I thought I would be killed and in a second my whole life flashed through my mind, and also the future of my family, and how they would all look after the children were full-grown. I knew that I was bumping against the timbers of the scaffold, but there was no pain and I was overcome by a soothing influence and never had a more pleasant journey in my life. It seemed as if I had been falling for hours. I knew when I struck the bottom and felt a shock at the sudden stop, but it was not disagreeable. I had enough pain afterward, though, and it took about six months to patch up my body. Both arms and one leg were broken. I made up my mind to give up the business when I got well, but in a little while the old fascination came back and I went to climbing again."

* * *

The climate of the island of Aaran, off the west coast of Scotland, is so mild that palms and camelias thrive in the open air in winter, though the latitude is that of the northern part of Labrador.

Snobley—"Aw—aw—it must be very unpleasant for you Americans to be governed by people—aw—whom you wouldn't ask to dinner!" American belle—"Well—not more so, perhaps, than for you in England to be governed by people who wouldn't ask you to dinner!"

Women in Turkey.

HON. S. S. COX, OUR MINISTER, EXPOSES THE SECRETS OF THE HAREM.

The first wife has no right to oppose her husband's marrying a second, third and fourth time. He is not compelled to even ask her opinion about the matter. He is free in the premises, so long as he does not exceed four wives. The only instance where the consent of the wife is required is in case the husband wants to marry a cousin or an aunt of hers. She may oppose and prevent such an alliance. If he insist, in spite of her opposition, he must repudiate the wife and pay her dower. This sometimes is a very difficult thing to do.

The dower is obligatory, though it is not necessary that it should be a part of the contract. Its amount is fixed by agreement. As a rule it varies according to the social condition of the woman. Thus, in case no dower has been allowed, as often happens, the judge fixes it under the law; and although the law has fixed some limits to it, still it is left to the discretion of the judge. He may make it sufficient for the kind of living to which the woman has been accustomed.

In making the dower obligatory, the code has in view principally a provision for the repudiated wife. The code means that she shall have a decent support for the period of time she is forbidden to marry. This period is six months. Dower is attended also as a shield against too frequent repudiations. It happens often that though the husband is desirous of repudiating his wife he finds it impossible to pay her dower; so he abstains from repudiating her. The law fixes the dower to five hundred drams of silver, or sixty-five ounces of silver. This is but a pittance now-a-days; but was fixed by the prophet. This is the amount which he accessed for his own wives. It must have been adequate for the few necessities required by a woman among the Arab tribes at Mecca and Medina thirteen hundred years ago. Besides, it was fixed at an epoch when silver was scarcer than it is now, and before bonanzas of the white metal had leaped out of the sunless temples of the earth.

Moreover, anything which is capable of being legally acquired may be made in payment of dower, except wine and hogs! One of the odd forms of dower is the teaching of a chapter of the Koran by the husband to the wife. It is a pious, though pecuniary equivalent! Dower also may be a slave, or a house, or anything of value. If the husband is not able to furnish them he is liable for their value. The dower may also be agreed upon after the marriage. The wife may exonerate the husband from the dower, or she may commute it for something else. She becomes the proprietor of the dower, and may legally dispose of it; but should the husband divorce her before the marriage is consumated, the half of it reverts to him. Should she forgive him that which belongs to her, the whole would be his. If a slave be assigned as dower, and she should emancipate the slave, and she is divorced before the consumation of the marriage, she is liable for half the value of the slave. In case of dispute with regard to the amount of the dower, the word of the husband is preferred until the contrary is proved; whereas, if he acknowledges the amount stated as the dower, and alleges its delivery, but fails to prove it, credit is given to the world and oath of the woman.

The code provides as to the time to be devoted by the husband to each one of his wives, in case he has more than one. This rule of law has its imitiative in the organic law that each man has a right to four wives, and that a man has the absolute disposal of all the hours of the day for himself. The law allows no right to the wife to claim the attention of her husband during the daytime. It creates an obligation upon the husband to divide the rest of his time equally between his wives, or at least he is not bound to make his count, or to be with one wife more than once in every four days, and this whether he has one wife or more. If among the wives there is a slave, she has the right only to receive half the time alloted to the free wife. This does not include slaves or odalisques who are not lawfully married.

The temporary marriages being admitted only by the Sheeahs, and these temporary contracts not being under general Mohammedan law, it may suffice to state that such marriages can be legally made for one month or one year. They are allowed by the religious rules of that sect.

The harshness of the marriage contract toward the women of the Mohammedan countries is greatly exaggerated, if not entirely fanciful. Marriage is, as we have said, a civil contract. It is like, and yet not unlike, the contract in England and America. It gives no preference or right to either of the contracting parties over the property of the other party. The wife retains her power of disposing of her estate. She can be sued or sue. In suing, she has no need of a 'next friend," or trustee. She may summon her own husband into court. Nor is he liable for any debts of her contracting. He does not vulgarly, as was once the custom in America, advertise her absence from bed or board to avoid the payment of her debts. True, he must maintain her and pay her dower, as we have stated, in case of separation.

So that, in many respects, if western nations may not learn something of utility and equity from the Mohammedan code in the matter of marriages, they may at least refuse to credit the wild and unfounded statements that the woman of the East is a slave to her husband, and compelled to serve him, as if he had the ring of the Arabian story, upon which the genii were accustomed to wait.

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Specimens of paper slippers, sandals, and other coverings for the feet—a substitute for, leather, etc.—have been brought to notice in London, where their manufacture has been recently undertaken.

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A palatable soup may be made in this way: Peel and quarter one large cucumber, and remove the seeds. Cut it in thin slices and sprinkle a little salt on them, letting them stand a few minutes. Drain the water from them, and put them in a saucepan with half an ounce of butter. As soon as they are warm, add a little sorrel, cut in pieces, one quart of stock, and salt and pepper to taste. Simmer for three-quarters of an hour. Mix one gill of cream with the yolks of two eggs, and add to the soup just before it is served.

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After a thorough test J. H. Mercer most positively asserts that Acker's English Remedy is the best medicine for asthma, croup, coughs, whooping cough and all lung troubles that can be found. Ask him about it, for he fully guarantees it.

Evils in American Railway Methods.

A recent article in *Harper's Magazine* on "English and American Railways," as seen from the stand-point of the traveller, was a revelation to large numbers. Our railways have so long sung their own praises, and a subservient press has so readily rechoed these boastful strains, that we have been deluded into the belief that we possessed the fastest trains, the finest passenger coaches, the largest supply of conveniences, the grandest stations, and the cheapest rates to be found in the world. Now it ought not to be necessary to say that the reason why one rejoices to see the publication of an article designed to dispel such illusions is not that one likes to see the institutions of one's own country decried. No; the reason is the hope that an insight into the actual condition of things may lead to an improvement in these institutions.

A residence of several years in Europe leads me to the belief that the author of that article has given even too favorable a view of our railways as compared with European railways. The reader will find it an interesting and profitable pastime to compare the railway time tables of fifteen or twenty typical American railways with the time tables of as many European railways. He will then obtain some idea of the slow average rate of travel with us.

Other features of our railways do not fare better in the comparison. Our stations are inconvenient and ugly, sometimes even filthy. Our cars are uncomfortable, and it is difficult to see how one who has lived long enough in Germany to become accustomed to her institutions should not prefer second-class travel in that country to first-class in the ordinary American railway, although the average charge is thirty, forty, and occasionally even more than fifty per centum lower.

A still more important element is the safety of travel, and it can be said without fear of successful contradiction that the reckless prodigality of human life, which as part of our railway history has astonished foreigners, is elsewhere unknown.

But the chief evils of American railways appear when we come to treat of them as performing economic services in the transportation of goods, and when we view railway property as an important element in our national resources. It is then difficult to tell where to begin or where to end an account of abuses, as they are so numerous and momentous. Equally difficult is it to find language in which to portray the sober scientific truth in regard to these abuses, for their enormity is such as almost to baffle description.

The present article will treat of a few points selected out of the vast number which present themselves, either because they have not generally received satisfactory treatment hitherto, or because they are specially weighty in a consideration of railways from an economic point of view. These points are the waste of national resources in the railway world, the evils in the manner in which railway shares are bought and sold for speculative, or perhaps more properly gambling, purposes, and finally the great injury to our economic life by discriminations in railway charges. . . .

My thesis is this: the needless waste of railway competition has been sufficient to provide good, comfortable homes—a whole house to a family—for that part of the entire population of the United States not already provided with such homes.

The first item in the count is needless expenditure in railway construction. This has has been estimated at one thousand millions of dollars, and it is certainly a low estimate, for two needless railways, the West Shore and the Nickel Plate, alone account for one-fifth of this sum. It must be born in mind that needless expenditure is waste of national resources which ought to have benefited the people. This is very simple, yet it is often necessary to repeat it. Now, one thousand millions of dollars is a sum sufficient to build homes for one million families, or five million people.

Second, every needless train is a waste, and parallel and competing roads necessitate a vast number of them daily.

Third, our railways have not been planned according to any intelligent scheme, so that they should become part of one grand system of means of communication and transportation, supplementing our natural and artificial waterways and other highways. On the contrary, they were often designed to injure other public highways, and are still managed with that view. Railways run along by the side of canals, and drive them out of existence. At times they buy the canal and stop using it, lest it should longer render any service to anybody. The Richmond and Alleghany Railroad of Virginia is an example. Here is a great waste of resources expended in canals. Railways prevent the use of natural waterways. Thus the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Pacific railways discriminate against those who use the Ohio River and the Atlantic and Pacific oceans respectively. These are examples of a waste of nature's bounty.

Freight rates are often so much cheaper between competing points than from an intermediate point that freight frequently passes twice over the same track—a waste of labor and capital. Freight is thus sent from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia and New York, and then right back through Pittsburgh to a Western point, so as to get the competition rate from one of the large cities. Freight has likewise been sent from Rochester, N. Y., to New York city, then back again over the same tracks through Rochester to the West. Last Winter freight was sent from Baltimore to New York, then back through Baltimore to the West. These examples might be multiplied indefinitely.

Another variety of waste is illustrated by the anthracite coal combination, which stops production at intervals in order to maintain high prices. Capital power and labor power meantime remain idle, and other industries are injured. But why continue this, as one easily might? It is impossible to express with mathematically accuracy all this enormous waste of national resources, but no one will be likely to deny that I have more than proved my thesis.—RICHARD T. ELY, *in Harper's Magazine for August.*

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J. H. Mercer would especially recommend to the ladies Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets. As a laxative they have no equal. They are guaranteed to cure Chronic Constipation, Dyspepsia, and all diseases arising from a deranged stomach. With a free use of the Tablets, Sick Headache is impossible.

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Vanity rules the fools, and often makes simpletons of those who know better.

Washington as an Intellectual Capital.

America has hitherto had no social and intellectual capital city. Boston, with all its culture, is not national but local, and the severity of its climate must always be a drawback from its attractions. New York is commercial, and to a great extent migratory, people coming here to make fortunes and going there to enjoy them, though there is not a little of good and settled society. Philadelphia and Baltimore are very pleasant places of residences, as well as magnificent cities, but neither of them has any metropolitan pretensions; still less have the great cities of the West. Washington, however, bids fair to fill the part.

In the course of the past twenty years a wonderful change has come over the city on the Potomac. It used to be nothing but the meeting place of Congress, but now it is becoming a favorite place of residence for people unconnected with politics or the administration, and a corresponding change has taken place in its outward appearance. It is blossoming out into a gay and beautiful city. On the northwest of the White House, and far from the Capitol with its politics, has grown up a new quarter of houses of the better class, rising, many of them, to the dignity of mansions, with broad streets, avenues, open places ornamented with statues, abundance of foliage and verdure. I know nothing more beautiful in its way on the continent except, perhaps, Euclid avenue at Cleveland, though Boston is now a very beautiful city. And this new quarter has apparently become the dwelling place of a varied cultivated and thoroughly catholic society, which seemed likely to draw to itself much of that which is choicest in the United States. Mr. Bancroft, the Nestor of American literature, is already there. There also Mr. Blaine writes his most important and instructive history. The Smithsonian presents a nucleus for science. A flavor of cosmopolitanism is imparted by the embassies. Politics of course are there, and they add to the interest. But they do not seem to me to predominate. It is fully as likely that society will exercise an influence on politics as that politics will dominate society, and if this happens it will be a great gain. The politicians of the Democratic continent being what they are, it is a great mistake to mew them up by themselves in second-rate cities or towns such as Albany, Harrisburg, Springfield and Ottawa, apart from all tempering and refining influences, to cabal and wrangle for two or three months in every year. The change in the character of the capital is likely, therefore, to be a substantial benefit to the United States.

Alone among other great American cities Washington is uncommercial. All the rest have their business quarters in which the steps of the throng are as hurried and its faces as keen and eager as in the East of London. The place is uncommercial everywhere except at Washington, where one finds something like the free, leisurely and al fresco life of Paris. This attraction cannot fail to be felt by literary men and by all who seek to enjoy life.—*Goldwin Smith.*

Save the Pigs.

From heresay and newspaper reports in regard to the large number of hogs in the country, and of the prevalence of swine disease, many farmers have become very indifferent about securing and saving a big crop of pigs. The low price prevailing of late has reduced the enthusiasm of the pork producers many degrees, and, with the present markets, and the idea that the country is full of hogs, he cares but little whether the sows save or lose their pigs. We have no wish to urge or advise a man to engage or continue in a business which he considers unprofitable, and in fact there are but very few who would be influenced by what they might read in a farm paper, unless the same was backed up by sound argument or solid facts.

It is not our intention to enter into an argument upon this subject, but to simply state what we regard as facts, gathered from reliable sources. In the first place the number of hogs in Illinois is below that of last year. The report made by the state board of agriculture says, "In less than one-sixth of the counties is the number as large as in May, 1885. In the remaining counties a decrease of from 5 to 40 per cent is reported in the number of hogs as compared to corresponding date last season." So much for the supply in Illinois. In the states west of us, the cholera collected a heavy tribute from the herds. The scare, caused by the disease, led every owner of a merchantable pig to get same ready for market. Estimates from reliable sources put the present number of hogs west of the Mississippi at less than three-fourths of what there were 12 months since. On many farms in this and the states west of us, where cholera appeared last season, the farmer is not keeping or breeding any hogs this season, in hopes that he may the better free the farm of the disease. For these reasons the cloud now overhanging the hog business is not without a silver lining. If the price of hogs is regulated by law of supply and demand then the outlook for paying prices is more hopeful than it was a year ago, and to save and raise good hogs is about as promising as any branch of farm business.

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J. H. Mercer wishes to make an assertion, which he can back with a positive guarantee. It is all about Acker's Blood Elixir. He claims for it superior merits over all other remedies of its kind, and guarantees for it a positive and sure cure for Rheumatism, Syphillis, and all blood disorders, it frees the skin from spots and disease, and leaves the complexion clear Ask him about it.

Over one million boxes of Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets sold in the past twelve months, purely upon their merits. Why suffer with Chronic Constipation, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Heartburn, and Female troubles, when J. H. Mercer offiers you relief and positive cure in the Dyspepsia Tablets. He sells them on guarantee.

◆

There are scores of persons who are suffering from some form of blood disorder or skin disease, such as Scrofula, Boils, etc., etc. After a practical test, J. H. Mercer asserts that Acker's Blood Elixir will certainly cure all such diseases, including Syphillis and Rheumatism. It is not a patent nostrum, but a scientific preparation, he guarantees it.

Annie and Emily were enjoying their first bath in the glorious surf at Old Orchard. It began to rain while they were in the water. Emily started to wade ashore. "Where are you going?" asked Annie. "After my rubbers," said Emily.—*Harpers Bazar.*

Approved Recipes.

Try these muffins: Cream together one cupful of butter and one cupful of sugar; add three eggs and one pint of milk, stirring well; then add one quart of wheat flour with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one cupful of Indian meal. Bake in muffin rings in a hot oven.

Mrs. T. sends this recipe for thickened milk: Two quarts of milk, three eggs, one cup and a half of flour, one cup of sugar, a little salt, and flavoring to taste. Mix the flour smooth in a little cold milk. Beat the eggs and mix them with the sugar and flour, beating all well. Set the milk on a range in a saucepan, and as soon as it boils pour in the mixture, stirring until it thickens.

Try this way of cooking steak: Put one pound of tender, thick steak, having a little fat in a saucepan. Pour over it two cups of boiling water and a finely minced onion, seasoning with salt and pepper. Spread a thick layer of mushrooms on the top of the steak; cover the saucepan tight and set it where it will simmer, about two inches above the level of the fire. The saucepan should not be uncovered until the steak is to be removed to the dish. Forty minutes is enougn time to cook it to a turn.

Breaded potatoes are prepared in this way: Boil potatoes in their skins until done, but not too soft. Peel them, cut them in thick slices, dip them in beaten egg and roll them in fine bread or zwieback crumbs. Fry the slices in hot butter or drippings until they are a golden brown and serve.

Paprikan, a Hungarian dish, is made of veal, pigeons or chickens. Cut the meat in pieces about the size of a quarter of an egg, pigeons in four pieces, and chickens in ten pieces. Heat some fat in a saucepan with one finely minced onion and as much Spanish pepper as will lie an the top of a knife. Then put in the pieces of meat or fowl, sprinkle a little salt over them, cover the saucepan tight and place it on a moderate fire. At the end of an hour stir in a heaping tablespoonful of flour and add bouillon, which may be made of extract of beef and sour cream. Let all cook until the sauce is thick, and serve hot with boiled or breaded potatoes.

Frickadellen—Soak half a pound of bread crumbs in one pint of cold water. Mince very fine half a pound of any kind of roast or boiled meat with a little fat. Now put the bread in a napkin and press it, in order to extract all the water. Fry one tablespoonful of finely chopped onion in two ounces of butter for two minutes; add the bread, stirring with a wooden spoon until rather dry; mix the bread with the minced meat, seasoning with one tablespoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of pepper, a little grated nutmeg and grated lemon peel, stirring constantly until very hot; then add two eggs, one at a time; mix well and pour in a dish to cool. When quite cool take pieces the size of an egg and roll in oval shape, slightly flattened; dip in egg and bread crumbs and fry in a quarter of a pound of lard or drippings made very hot. Serve on a napkin or on a border of mashed potatoes with sauce or garnish to taste. Remnants of poultry, game, fish and even vegetables may be prepared in this way.—*New York Commercial.*

LADIES!

Are you reckless enough to venture? If so send two cents in stamps to the *Mack Publishing Co.*, 528 and 530 Washington Street, New York, for one of their beautiful illustrated **"Ladies' Books."** It is a novel, unique, and interesting work to every person of refinement.

On receipt of ten cents in stamps they will send postpaid a full set of their famous household game **Verba.**

For ten cents they will also send a book containing complete words of "The Mikado," and music of its most popular songs, together with ten exquisite chromo cards.

QUINEPTUS!

A very pleasing, harmless glycyrrhized aromatic compound for disguising the taste of quinine and other bitter drugs, either solid or fluid. **Price, 75 Cents per Pint Bottle.** Prescribed by thousands of physicians in Europe and America. Formula accompanies every bottle. For Sale by Druggists.

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ROYAL V R ELIXIR.

An elegant English pharmaceutic preparation for bilious, malarial and blood troubles; the result of over twenty-five years of most eminent scientific research.

Approved by the highest medical authorities.
In use in the hospitals in every part of Europe.
Especially helpful to ladies, children and people of sedentary habits.
Entirely vegetable; free from harmful drugs.

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Same medicinal properties as ROYAL ELIXIR, in boxes, 30 pills to box, for 25 cents.

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REMEMBER THE BIG FOUR!

Vinegar Bitters CORDIAL,	delicious taste,	50c.
Vinegar Bitters POWDERS,	50 doses,	50c.
Vinegar Bitters, new style,	pleasant taste,	$1.00
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VINEGAR BITTERS
PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
EUREKA
VINEGAR BITTERS

R. H. McDonald Drug Co., Proprietors,
SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK.

BAUGH'S $25 PHOSPHATE
TRADE MARK
Contains the Life and Essence of Animal Bones. CHEAP, RELIABLE, LASTING
BAUGH & SONS,
Manufacturers,
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For Sale by C. W. LOW,
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ESTABLISHED 1852.

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THE GREAT

Blood Purifier of the World.

AN ABSOLUTE CURE FOR

CATARRH.

THE most stubborn cases yield readily to it and has not failed to Cure a single case where directions are followed. Its success has been remarkable and its cures wonderful. It is the most successful preparation in the market for **CATARRH** and the only one that promises an **Absolute, Positive Cure.** It is truly a blessing to mankind. **A Trial is all that is asked for it.** Once used, it is always recommended. Send for testimonials of actual cures.

IT HAS NO EQUAL FOR

MALARIA.

A POSITIVE CURE IS ASSURED.

One bottle is generally sufficient for a cure. Stop taking Quinine. A trial only is asked for KELLER'S CATARRH REMEDY. It is a **SPECIFIC** for all diseases arising from an impure blood and drives all eruptions from the skin. For Syphilitic complaints it is superior to any preparation in the market. One bottle will cure most of the following complaints and a continued use will POSITIVELY cure. Save doctor bills and try it.

RHEUMATISM.
SCROFULA.
SKIN ERUPTIONS.
VENEREAL DISEASES.
DYSPEPSIA.
LOSS OF APPETITE.
FEELING OF LANGOUR.
BILIOUSNESS.
LIVER TROUBLES.
NERVOUS WEAKNESS.
FEMALE WEAKNESS.

KELLER'S CATARRH REMEDY is no patent medicine, but a safe and pleasant preparation to take and surely the greatest medical discovery of the age. One bottle rejuvenates the entire system and possesses more virtue than a half dozen bottles of ordinary patent preparations. Write for testimonials and other information.

For sale by druggists generally.

PRICE $1.00 A BOTTLE. SIX BOTTLES FOR $5.00. On receipt of **$5.00** by the manufacturers, SAMUEL F. KELLER & CO., Harrisburg, Pa., six bottles will be sent express paid.

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OVER WORKED Women

For "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated school teachers, milliners, seamstresses, housekeepers, and over-worked women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all restorative tonics. It is not a "Cure-all," but admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most potent Specific for all those Chronic Weaknesses and Diseases peculiar to women. It is a powerful, general as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, and imparts vigor and strength to the whole system. It promptly cures weakness of stomach, indigestion, bloating, weak back, nervous prostration, debility and sleeplessness, in either sex. Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists under our *positive guarantee.* See wrapper around bottle. **Price $1.00, or six bottles for $5.00.**

A large treatise on Diseases of Women, profusely illustrated with colored plates and numerous wood-cuts, sent for 10 cents in stamps. Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

SICK HEADACHE, Bilious Headache, and Constipation, promptly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pellets. 25c. a vial, by druggists.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
9 00	12 30	8 30	....Scranton....	6 10	9 15	2 05
8 54	12 26	8 26	....Bellevue....	6 15	9 20	2 10
8 48	12 22	8 22	....Taylorville....	6 20	9 26	2 15
8 40	12 15	8 16	..Lackawanna..	6 27	9 34	2 22
8 33	12 08	8 10	....Pittston....	6 34	9 41	2 30
8 27	12 03	8 03	..West Pittston..	6 40	9 47	2 36
8 22	11 58	7 58	....Wyoming....	6 45	9 52	2 41
8 17	11 54	7 54	....Maltby....	6 49	9 56	2 44
8 12	11 50	7 50	....Bennett....	6 53	10 00	2 47
8 08	11 47	7 47	....Kingston....	6 58	10 05	2 50
8 08	11 47	7 47	....Kingston....	6 58	10 05	2 50
8 03	11 42	7 42	Plymouth Junc.	7 02	10 10	2 55
7 59	11 38	7 38	....Plymouth....	7 07	10 15	3 00
7 54	11 34	7 34	....Avondale....	7 12	10 20	3 05
7 50	11 30	7 30	....Nanticoke....	7 15	10 25	3 10
7 43	11 23	7 23	Hunlock's Creek	7 23	10 32	3 27
7 30	11 12	7 12	..Shickshinny..	7 37	10 44	3 39
7 18	11 00	7 00	..Hick's Ferry..	7 50	11 11	3 52
7 11	10 54	6 54	..Beach Haven..	7 57	11 06	3 58
7 05	10 47	6 47	....Berwick....	8 04	11 13	4 05
6 58	10 41	6 41	..Briar Creek..	8 10	11 20	4 12
6 54	10 38	6 38	..Willow Grove..	8 14	11 25	4 16
6 50	10 34	6 34	..Lime Ridge..	8 18	11 29	4 20
6 42	10 27	6 27	....Espy....	8 25	11 36	4 27
6 36	10 21	6 21	..Bloomsburg..	8 30	11 44	4 34
6 30	10 16	6 16	....Rupert....	8 36	11 50	4 40
6 25	10 11	6 11	Catawissa Bridge	8 41	11 55	4 46
6 08	9 56	5 56	....Danville....	8 58	12 13	5 04
6 00	9 49	5 49	....Chulasky....	9 05	12 20	5 12
5 55	9 45	5 45	....Cameron....	9 08	12 25	5 17
5 40	9 32	5 32	Northumberland	9 25	12 40	5 35
p.m.	am.	a.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m

W. F. HALSTEAD, Supt.
Superintendent's office, Scranton, Feb. 1st, 188

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect June 13th, 1886. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD.

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 6.20 p. m.; Baltimore, 4.40 p. m.; Washington, 5.50 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.50 p. m.—Day express daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 p. m.; New York, 9.35 p. m.; Baltimore 6.45 p. m.; Washington, 8.00 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

7.45 p. m.—Renovo Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.45 a. m.; New York 7.30 a. m. Baltimore, 5.25 a. m.; Washington 6.30 a. m.; Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run; on this train from Williamsp't to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

7.50 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 8.25 a. m. New York, 11.80 a. m.; Baltimore 8.15 a. m.; Washington, 9.25 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.10 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie and all intermediate stations and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.53—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.00 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Watkins.

5.30 p. m.—Fast Line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.20 a. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.20 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.53. a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. (daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury, 1.00 p. m., with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 9.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.50 a. m.; Washington, 9.50 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.30 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.20 p. m.; Washington, 10.00 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.20 p. m., (daily except Saturday) arriving at Sunbury 5.10 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 10.00 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.52 a. m., Wilkes-barre 12.18 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.28 p. m., Wilkes-barre 7.55 p. m.

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.40 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 12.05 p. m., Sunbury 12.55 p. m.

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 2.45 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.15 p. m., Sunbury 5.10 p. m.

SUNDAY ONLY.

Sunday mail leaves Sunbury 9.25 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.14 a. m., Wilkes-Barre 11.40 a. m. Sunbury accommodation leaves Wilkes-Barre 5.10 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry, 6.44 p. m., Sunbury, 7.40 p. m.

CHA. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager.
J. R. WOOD, Gen. Passenger Agent.

ODD ITEMS.

There isn't much difference between a real truly dude and a monkey. What difference there is, is in favor of the monkey.

Sir Arthur Sullivan is going to astonish the world with his oratorio. It will not come up to Hendel, but it will be artistic.

Somebody has assaulted a New York Congressman, for the papers say that a natural gas well has been struck in that State.

Point lace will be beautified by being rubbed gently with powdered magnesia and then exposed to the sun for several hours.

Revivalist Munhall, who has held meetings in Denver for a month, has stopped his work there with a signed list of 800 converts.

The Empress of Russia is the most devoted imperial wife and mother in Europe, but she does not tolerate smoking in the grand salon.

A writer says: "God has given us all a musical voice." "Thank heaven, there are some of us who are wise enough not to try to use it.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt wore her $100,000 diamond necklace at her late court presentations. Queen Victoria can only beat that by one.

It is said that the green turtle can live for six weeks without food. This is nothing to talk about, however. The mock turtle never has to be fed.

It is about time for somebody among the back seats to rise up and remark that the mosquito bar, like the campaign lie, is made out of hole cloth.

A Frenchman has found that by placing a few drops of glycerine and water into the corners of the eyes of dead persons their lifelike appearance is restored.

Julia Foot, a colored evargelist has been conducting revival meetings in Denver. She is described as a good preacher, with strong, full voice, and considerable natural ability.

"I hez bin movin' 'round on top dis yairth moas eighty y'ars no, an' it am my solemn belief dat de pusson who pays de least attenshun to de weather injoys life 30 per cent de best."

When a man stops at a railroad station with three minutes for refreshments and is handed out a scalding hot cup of coffee, it is dangerous to ask him, "Is this hot enough for you?"

A newly-converted reporter thus notices a minstrel troupe: "For those who do not consider it a sin to witness minstrel shows this entertainment will furnish a pleasant relaxation from revival meetings."

The luxury of strawberries and cream was not always known to the world. As an interesting fact of the season it may be mentioned that in 1509 Cardinal Wolsley first combined strawberries with cream.

"This is a handsome watch you are wearing." "Yes; I flatter myself it is rather neat." "Rather costly, eh?" "Costly? I should say it was. I have had to pay 2 per cent a month on it most all the time since I've had it."

Use of Old Newspapers.

All old newspapers should be saved, folded neatly and given a place in some closet or on a shelf. They can be used for packing china, glass or tin, and they are the best possible articles for cleaning windows or mirrors; in fact nothing polishes glass as newspapers does. Take a newspaper or part of one, according to the size of the glass. Fold it small and dip it into a basin of clean cold water; when thoroughly wetted squeeze it out in your hand as you would a sponge, and then rub it hard all over the face of the glass, taking care, if it is a mirror, that it is not so wet that the moisture will stream down the glass, also that no drops get beneath the frame and behind the glass, as they will remain there in bubbles and cannot be dislodged without removing the board at the back. But there is no danger of such accidents if the newspaper is merely moistened or dampened throughout. After the glass has been rubbed well with damp paper, leave for a minute or two; then take a fresh paper folded small in your hand and rub the glass thoroughly with it, until it looks clear and bright, which will be surprisingly soon, almost immediately, in fact. Finish with a fresh piece of newspaper, thoroughly dry. This method, simple as it is, will be found on trial the best and most expeditious way of cleaning mirrors or any plate glass, giving a clearness and polish which cannot be so soon produced by any other process. Window panes may be cleaned in this manner, also the glasses of spectacles. The glass globe of a lamp may also be thus cleaned. The efficiancy is attributed to the materials used in making the printing ink. Besides this, one is always wanting paper for singeing fowl, lighting fires, etc.

Travel in Colonial Times.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK IN 1756.

Notice is hereby given that we, the subscribers, John Butler, of Philadelphia, at the sign of the Death of the Fox in Strawberry Alley, begins his stage on Tuesday, the ninth of this instant November, from his house, and will proceed with his wagon to the house of Nathaniel Parker at Trenton Ferry, and from thence the goods and passengers to be carried over the ferry to the house kept by George Moschel, where Francis Holman will meet the above John Butler, and exchange their passengers, etc., and then proceed on Wednesday through Princetown and New Brunswick to the house of Obediah Airies in Perth Amboy, where will be a good boat, with all conveniences necessary kept by John Thompson and William Waller, for the reception of passengers, etc., who will proceed on Thursday morning without delay for New York and there land at Whitehall, where the said Waller and Thompson will give attendance at the house of Abraham Bockeys until Monday morning following, and then will return to Perth Amboy, where Francis Holman on Tuesday morning following will attend and return with his wagon to Trenton Ferry to meet John Butler, of Philadelphia, and there exchange their passengers for New York and Philadelphia.

It is hoped that as these stages are attended with a considerable expense for better accomodating passengers, that they will merit the favors of the public, and who ever will be pleased to favor them with their custom shall be kindly used and have due attendance given them by their humble servants, John Butler, Francis Holman, John Thompson and William Waller. —*Penn Journal, Nov. 6, 1756.*

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 182 Fulton Street, N. Y.

PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY.

DISTILLED from selected Barley Malt and guaranteed to be chemically pure and free from injurious oils and acids often contained in alcoholic liquors. It is especially adapted to persons requiring a stimulating tonic, Consumptives being greatly benefitted by its use. Recommended by leading physicians as a Diuretic, Nervine, Tonic and Alterative. For Consumptives it is invaluable. PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY insures a return of vigor to the stomach, a good appetite, a rich and abundant blood and increased flesh and muscular tissue. A stimulant mild and gentle in effect. Dyspepsia, Indigestion and all wasting diseases can be entirely conquered by the use of Perrine's Pure Barley Malt Whiskey. It is a tonic and diuretic and a powerful strengthener to the entire system. PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY has proved a medicinal protection to those who pursue their avocations in the open air and whose daily work calls for exceptional powers of endurance. Ask your nearest druggist or grocer for it. PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY revives the energies of those worn out with excessive bodily or mental effort and acts as a safeguard against exposure in wet and rigorous weather. It will drive all malarious diseases from the system. Hard workers of every vocation and persons whom a sedentary life renders prone to Dyspepsia find in Perrine's Pure Barley Malt Whiskey a powerful invigorant and helper to digestion. PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY without unduly stimulating the kidneys increases their flagging activity, counteracts the effects of fatigue, hastens convalescence and is a wholesome and prompt diuretic. Watch the label! None genuine unless bearing the signature

The analysis as it appears by the Label on every bottle: I have carefully analyzed the PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY made by M. & J. S. Perrine and find it entirely free from fusel oil, furfurol, metals and acids and is absolutely pure.—*Signed, Camilla Arthur Maier, Graduate of the Universities of Munich, Geneva and Wiesbaden.*

M&JSPerrine

For sale by all druggists and grocers throughout the United States and Canadas.

37 NORTH FRONT ST.—38 NORTH WATER ST., PHILA

FOR SALE BY C. B. ROBBINS, BLOOMSBURG, PA. [19 6ms.

ECONOMY THE PRACTICAL QUESTION OF THE HOUR.

EVERY THING THAT IS
NEW AND STYLISH FOR THE SEAON,
CAN BE BOUGHT
CHEAPER THAN EVER.
A Large and Varied Stock of
CLOTHING,
JUST RECEIVED.
ALSO A LARGE AND SELECT LINE OF
Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.
Call and be Convinced that you have the
LARGEST SELECTION OF GOODS
OF THE
LATEST STYLE, BEST QUALITY,
AND AT
The Lowest Possible Prices
—AT THE—
Popular Clothing Store
—OF—
DAVID LOWENBERG.
Bloomsburg, Pa.

J. SALTZER.

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For the Celebrated Chickering, Ivers & Pond, and Vose & Son Pianos. Worldrenowned Estey Organs, Violins, Accordeons and Sheet Music. Celebrated White, New High Arm Davis, New Home, Royal St. John, and Light Running Domestic Sewing Machines. Needles, oil and attachments for all makes of Sewing Machines.

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Wholesale and Retail dealers in
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